### THE WEEPLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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more copies.

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## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The re-elec ted Governor of the State of Ohio, the Hon. REUL SEN WOOD, was sworn into office at Columb ms on the 12th of this month; on which occe sion he delivered an Inaugural Address, in which we were gratified-we had almost said agreeabl q surprised-at finding sound conservative other Powers of the earth. Her rights have, consequentsentime nts in reference to the "Compromise," well worthy of having a place in our columns. We theref ore copy that part of his Address, and also so m ach of it as urges the importance of the im- tions has constrained the oppressed of every land to seek prov tement of the navigation of the Western rivers, an asylum within her limits, and enjoy, under the ample

"On occasions like this, it has, especially of late, beor ome customary to speak of the value of the union of t bese States, and of the necessity of sustaining it in the spirit of the Constitution. It has occupied the attention of the Executives of several of our sisters of the Confederacy within the last few weeks, and their communications, both north and south of Mason and Dixon's line, breathe a true spirit of patriotism, by the expression of the most loyal attachment to the Union. This evinces a much better state of feeling than has hitherto existed. · It is true, the terms Northern fanatics are occasionally employed, as if they were known only in the North; but, I apprehend even this fault will hereafter disappear,

when the true history of some of our Southern friends shall be fully read and better understood. But in her attachment to the Union, and in her unfaltering determination to support it, Ohio permits no others to lead. She never knew disloyalty. She neither has, nor will she, assemble in convention to weaken that Union by means in palpable violation of constitutional duty. If she feels herself aggrieved by the measures of Congress, or the acts of other States, in the Union she will seek redress, and not out of it.' To nullify the constitutional obligations is not a favorite remedy with her

people.

"The law known as the 'Compromise,' which has caused so much ill feeling, is the act of the National Legislature, held to be constitutional by the judicial tribunals authorized to decide that question; and if the measure itself, as one of policy, necessity, and justice, were not worth the parchment on which it was engrossed, the people of Ohio, it is believed, will never sully their inte-

grity by its criminal violation.
"Under all the circumstances which surround us, it should remain undisturbed, and this fruitful source of agitation and excitement be forever closed.
"The time for the agitation of its repeal has not, at all

events, arrived; for the results which will flow from it, for good or for evil, cannot have been fully tested in so

"While public opinion may be divided, perhaps, on the subject of agitating the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law," there is, nevertheless, another matter in close conour people is entirely united. The area of slavery must never be extended in this Government, while the voice, the united voice and action of Ohio, in any constitutional Here with propriety we may take our farther shalt thou come.

"That slavery is an evil, that it was brought upon this nation by no moral right, and exists by what is believed to be the force of necessity, because it is interwoven with every political relation and civil institution in the South. is not to be controverted. What is to be its end the future

It has long appeared to me that the American Colonization Society presents the most effective organized agency to eradicate and finally wipe away the institution of slavery. It is true, it has encountered great prejudices and determined opposition, and its operations, consequently, have been slow; but the signs of the times now indicate that the General and State Governments will ere long contribute their influence and means in support of individual philanthropy; that our African colony will become the home of a free, prosperous, and colored race, spreading Christianity and civilization, the natural result of free institutions, through the vast expanse of that dark and benighted quarter of the globe.

I am not myself among the number who believe that the evils of slavery must necessarily overthrow this Gov-ernment. This great fabric of human wisdom, erected by our forefathers for our welfare and protection, will be preserved; and those who think differently, in my opinion, falsely estimate the elements by which it will be sustained—the interest, the intelligence, and the patriotism of the American people. I see no reason why future gene-rations may not look upon the old emblem of our Union and strength, as gracefully it shall spread its folds to the breeze, and neither stripe nor star shall be seen to have disappeared. But, on the other hand, new constellations m the North, the South, the West, and add to its incress, its beauty, and its strength. Not that other sations are to be brought into this Union by war, conquest, or any unjust or aggressive acquisition, but by that peaceful and conquering influence which will emanate from our free institutions, our intelligence, and enterprise. At no distant day, comparatively speaking, the American peo-ple may with truth exclaim, 'This boundless continent is ours!" It is the destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race!

There is another consideration of vast importance to the interests of our State. It is the improvement of our rivers and harbors. Without being felt by the General Government, the uninterrupted navigation of the Ohio, from Pittsburgh to its junction with the Mississippi, for nearly the entire year, might be secured. The object is one of too deep interest, not only to our great commercia metropolis, but to a very large portion of our people, to be longer delayed, and too expensive to be undertaken by State authority, with heavy public debts and extensive internal improvements to provide for their own.

"The harbors along the great chain of lakes, so auspiciously begun, should not be permitted to fall to decay.

The immense annual losses to life and property from the want of accessible and safe ports is appalling. It would be well that this subject should be pressed on the consideration of the National Legislature, at the present session, with an earnestness and zeal equal to its importance. 'The time, in my opinion, has passed when the constitutionality of these works, as regulations of commerce, can be denied; or, connecting, as they do, the trade and

intercourse between so many different States, can be said not to be strictly national in character. "It is true, any indiscriminate system of appropria-tions is not to be justified. Each work should stand or fall upon its own individual merits. A bill not regarding the proper distinctions, and which would have plundered

sembly the passage of a resolution instructing our Senators in Congress and requesting our Representatives to the whole mass being felted like a hat body. Within a ase their earnest endeavors to secure judicious appropria-tions without delay for the improvement of our river and harbor navigation, and that they sustain the President in

his recommendation therefor. The Bichmond Enquirer says that the "conser vative spirit of the message of the Governor of New York, on the subject of the late sectional controversy, has taken it entirely by surprise." We hope to see the day when it will create surprise that any Governor of any State in this Union will express any other than conservative sentiments in relation to the rights of the Southern portion of the Confederacy. We shall never interfere with the rights of the North; let the North pursue the same course We shall never interfere with the rights towards ne - Alexandria Gazette.

THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We cannot refuse the cribute of our respect to the general character of the Inaugural Address of the new Democratic Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, (the Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER.) The tone of the subjoined extract from it particularly challenges our admiration for its conservatism and practical wisdom, and, above all, for its clear and unreserved declarations of loyalty to the Union :

" I am most happy, my fellow-citizens, to meet you in my present capacity, at a period when our common country is at peace with all the world, and prosperous in an eminent degree. The dangerous conflict touching the subject of slavery, which for a time seemed to menace the stability of the National Government, has been most fortunately, and, I trust, permanently, adjusted through the medium of what are generally known as the Compromise Measures. The general acquiescence of the several States in this adjustment gives assurance of continued peace to the country and permanence to the Union-permanence to that Union the formation of which gave our nation early influence and dignity of position with the ly, been respected by all, and her wishes heard with profound regard. In war she has gained a high character for military prowess, and in peace secured the confidence of all mankind. The justice and liberality of her institufolds of her national flag, political and religious freedom

"The continuance of these unequalled blessings is dependant entirely upon the perpetuity of this great national compact, and this can only be secured by a faithful observance of the terms of the Constitution under which it was formed. The Union and the Constitution are one and indivisible. The former cannot exist without the latter, and the latter had no purpose but to perfect and sustain the former. He, therefore, who is not for the Constitution is against the Union; and he who would strike at tion is against the Union; and he who would strike at either would commit political sacrilege against the great doctrine of forcible intervention in the affairs o fabric sanctioned by Washington and Franklin. The Fe- other nations, and declining therefore any such forderal Constitution must be maintained and executed in cible intervention by our own Government, what all its parts. It is the paramount law of each State, and remains for us to do? We must "proclaim our deit is the imperative duty of their respective Governments | testation of it;" we must "secure our own happiness to assist in the just and full administration of all its pro- by the preservation of our own principles; those visions. To Congress undoubtedly belongs, in the first principles we must have the manliness to express instance, the duty of making provision to carry into exe- and the spirit to defend :" the opposite sentiment cution the intent of this instrument; but it is the right | we must "deny and condemn;" by our "intelligence and duty of the States, moving within the limits of their and vigor" we must keep alive and sustain the hopes reserved rights, to co-operate with the General Govern- of the friends of human liberty; we must never ment in this legitimate work. They should certainly ne-ver attempt, by means of their legislation, to embarrass be "brought into disrepute and disgrace;" we must the administration of the Constitution. Such interference "let mankind know that we are not tired of our cannot fail to engender hostile feelings between the differ- own institutions, and protest," &c. But then may ent sections of the Union, and, if persisted in, lead to a we do no more? May we go to war? "No: cerseparation of the States. So far as legislation of this tainly not." May we interfere in any European kind can be found on the statute-book of this State, it cause? "No; certainly not." Are we to endanger should be speedily repealed. Of this character I regard our pacific relations? "No; certainly not." the greater portion of the law of 1847, prohibiting the said Mr. Webster in 1823. use of our State prisons for the detention of fugitives | So says he now; for only last week, to Kossuth's from labor whilst awaiting trial. In that work I shall face, he declared that he could not "retract a single most cheerfully participate, as I shall also aid, as far as I sentiment which he then expressed." Then Mr. short a period of time. By letting it remain, neither its may properly do so, to suppress all attempts to regist the Webster and M. Kossuth are at direct issue on this policy nor its justice is admitted; but merely that the reagitation of it would produce greater evil than the the rendition of fugitives from labor, or for any other point of American interference in European affairs.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.] constitutional purpose. The necessity for such action is fully demonstrated by the fatal consequences resulting from such an attempt, recently occurring within our own

> cannot be doubted. She is now, as she ever has been, for circumstances of the world and the opposing wickthe Constitution and its compromises. She will maintain edness of men are taken into consideration and execute, in letter and spirit, the several adjustment not coincide in the plan of African colonization. measures, as passed by the late Congress, on the subject of slavery. She regards these measures as a permanent settlement of this dangerous geographical conflict, and will discountenance, to the full extent of her influence, all attempts at future agitation of the questions settled by sections of the country, and endeavor to strengthen the tion in society here, nor an opportunity to reach it. bonds of the Union, by cherishing relations of amity and fraternal affection between all its members. "I need say no more, my fellow-citizens, of the im

portance of the Union. You are, I am confident, abundantly impressed with its magnitude. Without union our liberties never could have been achieved : without it they cannot be maintained. With the dissolution of this national compact would fall the hopes of the world for republicanism-the cause of political and religious liberty-the peace and prosperity of our people. To the end, then, that its great blessings may be preserved, and its advantages vouchsafed to posterity, it becomes the duty of all to yield a patriotic submission to affectionate intercourse between the several members of anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and a third. indignantly frowning at the first dawn of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.' Then shall we have performed our whole duty-duty to ourselves, to our sister States, and to the cause of republicanism throughout the world."

# METEOROLOGICAL.

The Meteorological Journal of the Observatory shows how unusual is the quantity of snow which has fallen in this vicinity during the present season. We give the amount which has fallen at different dates for the winter of 1851 and 1852, and the aggregate for several previous years :

1851. Dec. 15, 2.5 inches. There fell, in the winter of 1842-'48, 1852. Jan. 1846-'47 15.5 1847-'48. 1850-'51.

A New Production .- The Journal of Commerce gives an account of a novel production which the Bay State Mills-those which recently drove the British Shawls out the treasury, was vetced by Mr. Polk, and he was sustained in his action by a constitutional majority in Conprinted in black work, and designed according to weight, I would respectfully recommend to the General As- either as a floor-cloth or drugget. The threads of wool are not spun or woven, but drawn out and laid together, few months fabrics have been put together in this way, showing a different color on either side, and designed for coats to be made up without lining. The Bay State Mills make this cloth with a white ground, about forty-eight inches wide, weighing from four to twenty-four ounces per yard, and print it in elegant carpet designs, showing the richest combination of brilliant colors, and farnish it at seventy-five to ninety cents per yard.

> 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the second stery of the dwelling house of Mr. McMahan, No. 252 Eleventh street. He was absent at the time, and his wife had gone to market, leaving in the house two children—a boy about three years of age, and a girl nine months old—who were burnt to death before assistance could be rendered.

MR. WEBSTER'S VIEWS ON INTERVENTION.

on the Greek question embodies the following principles and policy, from which Mr. Webster emphasicially says he has not departed and cannot depart; First, the asserted right of forcible intervention in the affairs of other nations is in violation of public law; that, however, there is an exception to this in the case of vicinage, and in some extreme cases, when such interference may be justified upon principles of necessity or self-defence; with these exceptions, the doctrine asserted by the "Holy Alliance," threatened by Russia in the case of Greece, and carried into practice in the case of Hungary, is abhorrent, and is in direct opposition to the principles on which our institutions are founded.

What follows? "Are we to go to war? Are we to interfere in the Greek cause or any other European cause? Are we to endanger our pacific relations?" asks Mr. Webster. And what is his answer? "No; CERTAINLY NOT." Can any thing be more emphatically at variance with the counsels of M. on the Greek question embodies the following prin- documents:

more emphatically at variance with the counsels of M. Kossuth, who says that going to war in a European cause would be " no great mischief after all." who admits that if his counsel is followed, and Russia should disregard our protest, we should be "literally obliged to go to war, or else be degraded before mankind." And is M. Kossuth a better exponent of American policy, a more trustworthy guardian of American interests, than Daniel Webster, and the many wise and patriotic men who have ever

taught us the same sentiments? Again and again does Mr. Webster guard his countrymen on this point. "The just policy of this country is, in the first place, a peaceful policy." To the extent which may consist with our own settled pacific policy, our opinions and sentiments

## AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

race, who desires to accomplish that for them which

The colored population will always hold an inferior situation in our country. Call it prejudice or what you will, it is nevertheless fact. There is no room for the proper exercise of what talent they may possess, or for the creation of any talent in their children as they grow up. them. She has planted herself on the Constitution; and, Were the designs of abolitionists carried out, and every guided by its wise provisions, will seek to do justice to all slave freed, that would not give them an elevated condibe oral, but not public; still, on the demand of the ac-

> stitutions; standing as a beacon light on the coast of in writing. The general civil code shall be introduced Africa to guide its wandering children back to their na. into the provinces in which it has not yet been applied tive home. Can there be a better resting place offered to them, a better destiny opened before them, a brighter day of liberty, respectability, and usefulness dawning for their benefit?

The effects which the existence of such an independent nationality will have upon their own mental energies, upon the intellectual capacity of their children, upon the the laws constitutionally adopted, and cherish feelings of future elevation of their own race, constitute one argument. The use which they will prove to the continent of our glorious Union. Admonished so to do by the immortal Africa in the destruction of the slave trade, in raising Washington, let the injunction be regarded by each and from degradation the surrounding tribes, and in penetraall of us with a Christian fidelity. Let our habits of ting every dark corner of ignorance and superstition by acting, thinking, and speaking of the Union be as though the reflected light of their own knowledge, religion, and it were indeed the palladium of our political safety and freedom, is another. The condition which such a colony prosperity-watching for its preservation with jealous will assume hereafter, through the influence of wealth, commerce, and education, upon even the whole world, is

> How, then, can any one, in the exercise of a correct moral sense, oppose this plan !- Connecticut Courant.

do it who can find none for themselves; let the alms-house engulph only those who are too young, too old, too too ill to work-and beggary will be reduced within narrow limits, instead of covering the earth like a deluge .- Tribune.

State will perform no such Don Quixotism as this. Once give out that the State will provide work for those in need of it, and all sorts of private enterprises, private labor, individual independence, and social industry will be thrown to the dogs. The French tried that upon the breaking out of the new Republic, under the guidance of piece of work they made. The Bank of France could not have stood such a deplation for half a year, even if it had been backed by the Bank of England, and all the private banks on both sides of the Channel. It is the State, either in its omissions or commissions, which often proves the greatest curse to labor; semetimes by providing too much, and sometimes by making provision for the

One of the greatest enemies of labor is found in the socalled philosophy of the age, or in the system of the new school of philosophy which would drive every thing into associations to-day, in order to carry out combinations tomorrow. The first law of this party is to value every man alike, every man's intellectual worth, moral worth, and physical capacity. It gauges a man's being by the fact that he has two legs, two arms, a pair of eyes, and a pair of hands. If these hands, eyes, arms, and legs are worth twice as much in one case as in another, no matter : the fact that they are members of one body is deemed good reason enough for putting all upon an equality. It version in consequence of it, is rather a reflection upon the Deity than upon the creatures of God. Dependence upon the State, dependence upon association, will never raise men above the level of a beggarly support.

THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA.

We think it will be admitted that we do not mis-A The Vienna "Gazette," which has now, for the

and until that takes place the laws now in vigor shall be

Given at Vienna, the 31st day of December, 1851, in the fourth year of our reign.
Countersigned: Schwarzenberg. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

We, FRANCIS JOSEPH, by the grace of God Emperor Austra: The decree of the 4th of March, 1849, had established certain well-defined political rights for the Archduchylof Austria above and below the Ennes, the Duchy of Salkburg, the Duchy of Styria, the Kingdom of Illyria, composed of the Duchies of Carinthia and Carniola, the ount of Goritz, Gradoska, the Margraviate of Istria, and the city of Trieste, with its territory, the county of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, the Kingdom of Bohemia, the Margraviate of Meravia, the Duchy of Upper and Lower Silesia, the Kingdom of Gallicia and Lodomiria, with the Duchies of Ausciwilz and Jator, the Grand Duchy of Cracow and the Duchy of Bakowine, and, lastly, the Kingdom of Dalmatia. These political rights have been submitted to a minute examination at the same time as the Constitution of 1849 Empire, we have thought it expedient to abrogate the decree of the 4th of March, 1849, as well as the fundamental rights established in favor of the Crown lands. In case special enactments should not exist on particular points of the fundamental rights, we reserve to ourselves the right of regulating them by special laws. But we formally declare, by the present decree, that we will, in the above-mentioned States belonging to the Crown, maintain the rights hitherto enjoyed by the Church and religious com-munity acknowledged by the State, namely, the public exercise of its worship and the free administration of its own affairs. And it is also our will and pleasure that it shall ontinue to possess and enjoy the establishments, pious

Done at Vienna, &c. A letter from the EMPEROR to the Prince de SCHWARTZENBERG, dated Vienna, the 31st ultimo, lays down the following principles for the organic institutions of the Empire:

The United States of the Empire of Austria, under

inhabitants may examine the resolutions adopted. There shall be drawn up, according to these principles, regulations for urban and rural communes; and in them pre-ponderating interests must be taken into consideration. Judicial functions shall be exercised by existing authori-ties and tribunals in the name of his Majesty the Emperor. The separation of the judicial from the administra tive authority shall be organized. Trials of accused shall tion in society here, nor an opportunity to reach it.

There is a country, peopled entirely with men of their own race; suited by its climate to the original habits of heir people, fertile, capable of an immense production of articles the most sought for in commerce; free in its incused, or by consent of the President, a certain number of but with the precautions which the position of each pro vince may require. The same shall be the case with re spect to the penal code. In the Crown lands there shall be special statutes for the hereditary nobility of the States, and on their privileges and duties. The regulations in vigor shall be maintained with respect to the peasants who possess property. The governors of circles shall be assist ed by consultative commissions, and large landowners and communes and great landowners, or their representatives, shall be convoked at the same time to deliberate on their

#### NEW YORK POLICE REPORT. The semi-annual report of George W. MATSELL, Chief

ending on the 31st of December, 1851, embraces a comeach month of the years 1850 and 1851, and statements of the whole number of arrests made by members of the department and description of offences from the time of 14,800 for vagrancy. Making 140,792 for offences results

do it who can find none for themselves!" We trust the ing almost entirely from the free use of intoxicating drinks. 18,458 arrests were made, being an increase over the previous six months of 680; consisting mostly of persons of the invention," but nevertheless she has proved herself arrested for intoxication or offences resulting therefrom a capital craft.— Virginia Herald. arrested for intoxication or offences resulting therefrom. There were sixteen persons arrested for murder, makingcrime of murder, averaging 154 persons for each year. cipe, and try the experiment, if only on a small scale. It is a fact worthy of remark that of the whole number mentioned above but one murder has been committed in 64 years with the view of obtaining money.

Mr. MATSELL takes the opportunity again to invite the great and rapidly growing evil of youthful vagrancy, imof a government conservative at once of the public interests and public morals, and of the highest exercise of enlightened philanthropy.

Bacon has the following among his "Apophthegms 'Cineas was an excellent orator and statesman, and principal friend and counsellor to Pyrrhus; falling in inward talk with him, and discussing the king's endless ambition Pyrrhus opened himself unto him, that he intended first a war upon Italy, and hoped to achieve it. Cineas asked never occurs to such persons that it is God, and not man, him, 'Sir, what will you do then?' 'Then,' said he, 'we ever seen. They were put up in small boxes, and to our who has made this difference, and therefore that all reflection upon the great moral fact, all abuse and animadSaith Pyrrhus, 'If the gods favor us, we may conquer our market for the best Smyrna figs.

[Ed. Horticultural Magazine.] Africa and Carthage.' 'What then, sir?' saith Cineas. 'Nay, then,' said Pyrrhus, 'we may take our rest, and sacrifice and feast every day, and make merry with our friends.' 'Alas, sir,' said Cineas, 'may we not do so now,

THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic Convention of the State of Tenrepresent this great statesman's views when we say first time, taken the title of "Imperial Gazette of nessee, lately in session at Nashville, adjourned withthat his lucid, patriotic, and truly American speech Austria," contains in its official part the following out nominating a candidate either for President or Vice President, and after adopting two resolutions, as

> Resolved, That "the Federal Union must be preserved. Resolved, That the Democrats of Tennessee are ready to meet their political brethren of the other States in National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, to be supported upon the platforms adopted by our party at the Baltimore Convention in 1844 and 1848, with a distinct understanding that the measures passed by the last Congress for the adjustment of the questions connectlast Congress for the adjustment of the questions connected with slavery shall be faithfully adhered to and acquiesced in as a final settlement of the question.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI. trate of Mississippi, has addressed his message to the Legislature of that State. It discusses largely the policy of an extensive system of internal in provements, deriving arguments in favor of it from the experience of neighboring States, and main taining that these improvements must be effected by the local Government, out of its own resources. and not by the Federal Government. The message makes brief allusion to the passage of the Compromise measures, and the excitement growing out of them, and to the steps taken by the State of Mississippi to consider the course rendered necessary

by their enactments. Gov. WHITFIELD, without expressing any opinion as to the wisdom of the resolution of acquiescence in the compromise adopted by the Convention called by his predecessor, de clares that he and the Legislature are bound to respect it as the voice of a majority of the people.

COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.—It has been stated in the papers that a road had been made over the ice in the Susanehanna at Hayro-de-Grace for the conveyance of the baggage, mails, &c. and the passengers to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore. We learn since that the Railroad Company have successfully accomplished the novel undertaking of laying a railroad track upon the ice, and that the cars pass directly across the river, without any detention. This is the first railroad construction upon such a foundation that has probably ever been made.

MONUMENT TO COUNT PULASKI.-The Commissioners of the Greene and Pulaski Monument Lottery, by an arrangement during the past twelve years with the extensive lottery contractors and managers, J. W. MAURY & Co., of Washington, and by the accumulation of interest, foundations, and funds destined for public worship, in-struction, and charity. In this respect it shall remain under the control of the laws of the State.

have succeeded in raising about \$20,000. Seventeen thousand dollars of this sum is to be appropriated to a monument to Count Pulaski, to be erected in Chippewa have succeeded in raising about \$20,000. Seventeen monument to Count Pulaski, to be erected in Chippewa square, in the city of Savannah. The remainder, with future accumulations, will be applied either to the improvement of the monument to Gen. Greene, in Johnson square, or to the erection of a new one in its place. The square, or to the erection of a new one in its place. The only understanding we ever had with Mr. Mills was that he should sell tickets for the "Union," the property of our senior partner, which of course expired when that corner stones of both these monuments were laid, the one in Johnson and the other in Chippewa square, on the ancient and modern historic names, form inseparable parts in Johnson and the other in Chippewa square, on the of the hereditary monarchy. The name of a State of the 21st of March, 1825, by Gen. LATAYETTE, who was then on a visit to Savannah .- Savannah Republican.

neral designation, but in private denominations there shall always be added its special title. The extent of the States of the Crown shall be maintained with the reservation of changes which the interest of Government may the interior of Pennsylvania. A correspondent, writing tion of changes which the interest of Government may render necessary. There shall be local authorities according to circumstances, and at the head of each district a Governor and Supreme Chief. The Communes at present the interior of Pennsylvania. A correspondent, writing from Pitiston, Luzerne county, says: "I suppose it would not be an exaggeration to say that sixty or eighty children established between Urban and Rural Communes and Edwight in the nomination or the Confirmation of the Mayors of Communes. The members of Communes of Communes. The members of Communes. The deliberations of Maniging and contented homes." smiling and contented homes.

FISHING AS & FISHING .- A select party of our young sportsmen started for a fishing excursion on Friday morning last-thermometer at eleven below zero-not quite cold enough, however, to cool their ardor or freeze their spirits; so, in spite of frozen ears and frostbitten noses and fingers, they put it through to Hopkinton, where, in the course of the day, they hauled out and brought home one hundred and thirty-seven luscious pickerel, weighing together eighty pounds. - Worcester Transcript.

MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE .- The bed of the Mississippi river below the falls has presented a grand scene during the past few days. The ice, which forms far up the river, in coming down over the rapids and falls is crushed up fine, filling in against the body of ice which had formed across the channel some miles below the falls on Thursday last. By Friday morning the water had risen near fifteen feet, and the white field of ice had grown up almost to the foot of the fall; at this stage the body below, unable longer to sustain the immense pressure, gave way, rible crushing. We have been informed, by those who know, that this is the first year in the last twenty-four in which this has occurred .- St. Anthony Express.

ing down the Potomac on Wednesday week, was placed in a somewhat perilous situation. The ice was very firm and of considerable thickness. At one time the bow shot ahead, was raised on top of the ice, and while the immense weight failed to sunder the ice, the engine, although reversed, was unable to back the boat out of the perileus of Police for the city of New York, for the six months fix in which it was placed. We learn that it was only after several hours of activity, in which every exertion parative statement of the number of arrests made during was made, that the ice was forced to give way, thus extricating the steamer, and allowing it to float on the element of its delight, rather than ride on it in a congented

The situation of the Powhatan reminds us of an anecits first organization to December 31st, 1851, from which dote, told of some worthy citizen of Stafford. Many years it appears that there have been 180,646 persons arrested ago, when the subject of steamboat navigation was first in a period of six and a half years, of whom 18,793 were for assault and battery; 25,164 for disorderly conduct; 2,645 for fighting in the street; 44,333 for intoxication; the scheme. Some one objected on the score that boats 35,048 for intoxication and disorderly conduct; and serviceable during the winter, when the would not be serviceable during the winter, when the public opinion in the neighborhood, carried away so far that he halfs man. In the longer myset wife, too, poor creature! has also caught the infection from me, and is, by force of example and the stress of the public opinion in the neighborhood, carried away so far that he halfs me whenever I come in from the shop, being mooted, and a few in successful operation on the Delaware and in the North, some of the Staffordians were rivers were frozen. "Why, you fool," said one of the knowing, in reply, "that's the beauty of the fix; that's the chief object of the steam; for they melts the ice jist For the six months ending on the 31st of December as they want it, and they can run at all times!"

8.458 arrests were made, being an increase over the pre-

TOMATO Figs !- We have seen and tasted (says the Bos thirty-six persons arrested for that offence during the ton Journal) the figs referred to in the following article Ledru Rollin, Albert, and their associates, and a pretty year 1851. Since the first organization of the depart- from Hovey's excellent Horticultural Magazine; and enpersons arrested charged with the commission of the those who raise abundance of tomatoes will save this re-

> and place them in a stone jar, with as much sugar as you have tomatoes, and let them stand two days; then pour special attention of the Mayor and City Councils to the Then pour it over the tomatoes, and let them stand two Cave, or wherever else you can get admission, for your off the syrup, and boil and skim it until no scum rises. days as before; then boil and skim again. After the morality, and crime existing in that community, and says | third time they are fit to dry if the weather is good; if that the subject demands the most effectual interference, not, let them stand in the syrup until drying weather. Then place on large earthen plates or dishes, and put them in the sun to dry, which will take about a week, after which pack them down in small wooden boxes, with fine white sugar between every layer. Tomatoes prepared in this manner will keep for years.

A few apples cut up and boiled in the remainder of this syrup make a very nice sauce. - Mrs. Eliza Marsh. It is only necessary for us to add that the Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded Mrs. Mansu the Society's Silver Medal for excellent specimens exhibited November 29. They were tested by the committee, and pronounced to be superior to any they had taste were far better than two-thirds of what are sold in

The best joke agoing is that of the Woonsocket Patriot, which lately "shot off" the following "double-leader:" That "Phillips's Fire Annihilator was probably invented

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 22, 1852. The following correspondence between A. B. Corwine, Esq., United States Consul at Panama, and Mr. Edward Flint, Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Messrs. Zachrisson, Nelson & Co., received this day from Mr. Corwine, in relation to certain through tickets issued in New York, is published for the information of persons eaving that city for California, via Chagres and Panama.

Mr. Corwine states that hundreds of our countrymen have arrived in Panama, with tickets purchased from the parties mentioned in this correspondence, and, being anable to procure a passage thence to San Francisco with these tickets, the greater part of them, having expended their all in the investment, have been compelled to remain on the Isthmus in the most abject poverty and distress, Governor WHITFIELD, ad interim Chief Magis- and not a few of them have contracted disease and died.

CONSULATE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PANAMA, DECEMBER 20, 1851.

Clas. A number of American attract here within the last few months with through tickets, issued by Berford & Co., New York, and failing to obtain issued by Berford & Co., New York, and failing to obtain passage hence to San Francisco on the steamers belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamphip Co.'s line, will you do me the favor to state whether the tickets of this description, issued by Messrs. Berford & Co., are recognised by the company's agency in this place?

As I desire to place this correspondence before the public, an immediate answer is requested.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. CORWINE, U. S. Consul.

EDWARD FLINT, Esq., Agent P. M. S. S. Co.

PANAMA, DECEMBER 20, 1851. DEAR SIR: Yours of the 10th instant duly received and In reply, I have to state that tickets issued by Berford

& Co., for passage on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers, from Panama to San Francisco, are in no I am sir, yours, truly, EDWARD FLINT,
Agent P. M. S. S. Company.

A. B. Corwine, Esq., U. S. Consul, Panama.

CONSULATE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CONSULATE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PANAMA, DECEMBER 20, 1851.
GENTLEMEN: Having been advised that you decline
sending forward the holders of through tickets, issued by
E. Mills, New York, agent or owner of the steamer
"Brother Jonathan," or refund the passage money to
them, may I ask whether Mr. M. has authority to use your name as his agent in Panama?

As it is my intention to make this correspondence public, an immediate answer is solicited. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. B. CORWINE, U. S. Consul. Messrs. Zachrisson, Nelson & Co.

Sin: In reply to your letter of this date, we beg to state that we acted as agent for Mr. Mills up to the 18th of last month, when we withdrew his advertisements from the newspapers here, and desired our partner in New York actifs him (Mr. Mills) to the affect of the control of the control

steamer was lost. Mr. Mills had no authority to use our names in the way he has done; and he has been repeatedly requested to stop selling tickets having the name of the "Union," by our partner, Mr. E. Zachrisson. As we intend publishing a full statement of the transaction in to-morrow's Star, we do not enter into matters more fully. We remain your obedient servants,

ZACHRISSON, NELSON & CO.

A. B. CORWINE, Esq., U. S. Consul, Panama.

SUDDEN METAMORPHOSIS OF P. COLFAX. PROM THE NEW YORK LITERARY WORLD.

Messrs. Eptrops: I am a living illustration of a mar vellous metamorphosis, which, as a curious specimen of its kind, I think the world should be made acquainted with. My wife says that I am a wonderfully changed man within the last fortnight. But to go back a little. I am the only son of a Suffolk county farmer, a shoemaker by profession, about five feet nine in my stockings, and of a good girth in the waist, not stout though. business is tolerably prosperous, of a rather positive dis-position—so much so that when any friends have encountered me they generally knew their man. Now, my own wife even professes not to know me, and I believe the poor woman does not. Let me explain: About a fortnight ago. I used to go about my business in a plain suit of black, with the ordinary round beaver; my conversa-tion was in the old English tongue, and I was in the habit of dining at home off a plain domestic dish. My name was Colfax, and I was an American. I rather think that was Collax, and I was an American. I rather think that I am at the present moment Louis Kossuth and a Hunga-rian, and will try and explain to you how this wonderful

transformation has come about. Some weeks ago, as I have said, there arrived on Staten Island, down the bay of New York, in one of the Atlantic steamers, a gentleman of the name of Kossuth, who had no sconer reached this city than he set the whole town topsy-turvy. Every body left off their customary business and pleasure, whatever they might be, and fell to talking, visiting, speaking, addressing, delegating, com-mitteeing, and eating Kossuth. In this last particular such a furious set of cannibals was never before known. Every day there was a grand feast, and every day the standing dish at the Irving House, at the Astor, at Tripler Hall, was toujours Kossuth. I resisted the epider to the utmost of my power, but it was of no avail. day I had occasion, being detained in the Swamp by de-lays in the purchase of a couple of sides of sole leather, to dine at one of the eating-houses in Nassau street. They stuffed me with beef a la Kossuth and topped me off with Kossuth pudding. The next day, needing a new off with Kossuth pudding. The next day, needing a new cont, and fixing upon a "ready-made," before I knew it they had clapped me in a Kossuth coat, and when, only yesterday, I invested in a new hat, (my old beaver was, truth to tell, awfully rusty,) I found myself striding through the streets in a Hungarian castor, Kossuth fashion, with a great black feather flying "over the left." You see I am a changed man. I am no longer myself, with a clamorous Eljen Kossuth! Well! I suppose we may as well submit with a good grace, and as every body has a dash at the great Hungarian lion, we may as well go in for a slice with the rest. But how is it to be accomplished? What can I do to get my share? I am not a clergyman, I cannot head a delegation; no politician to lead in a committee; no lawyer-where's the use of the Bar banquet, then, to me? I can't advertise my halfsoled shoes as Kossuth shoes, for I never advertise. What, then, is to be done? My wife suggests a road out of the year 1851. Since the first organization of the depart-ment (six and a half years) there have been one hundred dorse all which he says in their favor. We hope that C., Heaven, bless her! was so exceedingly fortunate as to be brought to bed of a fine pair of boys, as sweet a cou-ple of twins as you ever saw. Now for a bold stroke of voman's invention! To secure our share of the glory Recipe for Tomato Figs.—Pour boiling water over the which every bedy appears to be greedy for, she proposes to name both the boys Kossurn! That will do, I think. Two Kossuths in one family—think of that ye worship-pers of human greatness, and hide your heads in the door Bunker Hill Monument, or the depth of the Mammoth

outgeneralled heads ! Your servant.

SLAVERY ADVOCATED BY ONE OF THE VICTIMS .- On Thursday evening last a colored man named Jones, for some years a slave in the South, gave an account of his life, at Lyceum Hall, South Boston. Supposing that of course he would speak against the peculiar institution of the South, several gentlemen who believe that slavery is the greatest curse in our country, and that it should be abolished, cost what it may, came forward and assisted in paying the expenses of the hall. Much to their surprise, plauding DANIEL WEBSTER for the course he has taken, and saying that the happiest part of his life was when he was a slave. Indeed, he had no objection to returning to "Old Virginny," and thought the slaves of the South were much happier than many persons at the North. This greatly excited several of the contributors, and two or three gentlemen arose and endeavored to refute Jone ents. He, however, persevered in his s till the close of the meeting stopped the disp